input keypads **15**. The main enclosure **14** may be molded from a reinforced resin material, for example.

[0033] The receiver **13** has a display enclosure **16** serving as a second enclosure according to the present invention. A flat display panel such as a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel **17** is incorporated within the display enclosure **16**. A screen opening **18** is defined in the front flat surface of the display enclosure **16**. The screen of the LCD panel **17** is placed within the screen opening **18**. Various texts and graphics are displayed on the screen of the LCD panel **17** in response to the operation of the CPU. The display enclosure **16** may be molded from a reinforced resin material, for example.

[0034] The microphone hole **19** is defined in the front flat surface of the main enclosure **14**. A microphone is embedded in the microphone hole **19**. A speaker hole **21** is defined in the front flat surface of the display enclosure **16**. A speaker is embedded in the speaker hole **21**. The user of the cellular phone terminal **11** talks to the microphone so as to establish a voice call. The speaker reproduces the voice of the other side.

[0035] The transmitter **12** is coupled to the receiver **13** through a bi-axial swivel mechanism **22**. The swivel mechanism **22** realizes the rotation around a horizontal axis **23** between the transmitter **12** and the receiver **13**. The horizontal axis **23** is set in parallel with the front flat surface of the main enclosure **14** at the end of the front flat surface of the main enclosure **14**. The rotation around the horizontal axis **23** enables superposition of the receiver **13** over the transmitter **12**. The phone flip is in this manner closed in the cellular phone terminal **11**. The screen of the LCD panel **17** is overlaid on the front flat surface of the main enclosure **14**.

[0036] As is apparent from **FIG. 2**, the swivel mechanism **22** also realizes the rotation around a vertical axis **24** between the transmitter **12** and the receiver **13**. The vertical axis **24** is set in parallel with the front flat surface of the display enclosure **16**. The vertical axis **24** is allowed to rotate around the horizontal axis **23** in an attitude set perpendicular to the horizontal axis **23**. The back surface of the receiver **13** is allowed to face forward through the rotation around the vertical axis **24**. When the cellular phone terminal **11** is then folded through the rotation around the horizontal axis **23**, the screen of the LCD panel **17** is exposed outward.

[0037] As shown in **FIG. 3**, the swivel mechanism **22** includes a pair of sockets or bearings **26**, **26** according to a first embodiment of the present invention. The bearings **26** are located at coaxial positions distanced from each other. The bearings **26** may be punched out of a metallic plate, for example. The bearings **26** are fixed to the main enclosure **14**. Screws, not shown, are employed for fixation of the bearings **26**, for example. The screws penetrate through corresponding screw holes **26***a* for engagement of the tip ends with the main enclosure **14**.

[0038] A shaft member **27** is supported on the bearings **26** for relative rotation. The shaft member **27** includes a pair of support shafts **28**, **28** respectively supported on the corresponding bearings **26**. A support member **29** is located between the support shafts **28**, **28** at a position off the longitudinal axis of the shaft member **27**. An inside space **31** is defined around the longitudinal axis of the shaft member **27** at a position adjacent to the support member **29**. The support member **29** is coupled with the support shafts **28**, **28** based on integral formation. The support member **29** and the support shafts **28**, **28** in this manner form the shaft member **27** as a one-piece component. The longitudinal axis of the shaft member **27** corresponds to the aforementioned horizontal axis **23**.

[0039] A bracket **32** is coupled to the support member **29** for relative rotation around the aforementioned vertical axis **24**. The bracket **32** is coupled to the display enclosure **16**. Screws, not shown, are employed to connect the bracket **32** to the display enclosure **16**, for example. The screws penetrate through screw holes **32***a* for engagement of the tip ends with the display enclosure **16**.

[0040] A shaft cover or sleeve **33** is located between the bracket **32** and the support member **29**. The sleeve **33** is immobilized to the bracket **32**. Specifically, when the bracket **32** rotates around the vertical axis **24**, the sleeve **33** is forced to rotate around the vertical axis **24** along with the bracket **32**.

[0041] As is apparent from **FIG. 4**, a first hollow space **34** is define in one of the support shafts **28**. The first hollow space **34** is designed to penetrate through the support shaft **28** along the horizontal axis **23**. The first hollow space **34** thus penetrates through the corresponding bearing **26**. The inner end of the first hollow space **34** opens in the aforementioned inside space **31** of the support member **29**. A coaxial cable **35** can thus be guided from the inside space **31** toward the outside of the bearing **26** through the first hollow space **34**.

[0042] As shown in **FIG. 4**, the bracket **32** is attached to a tube **36** for relative rotation around the vertical axis **24**. The tube **36** is fixed to the support member **29** in a coaxial relation with the vertical axis **24**. A second hollow space **37** is defined in the tube **36**. The second hollow space **37** penetrates through the tube **36** in the axial direction of the tube **36**. The inner end of the second hollow space **37** opens in the aforementioned inside space **31** of the support member **29**. The coaxial cable **35** can thus be guided from the inside space **31** toward the outside of the bracket **32** through the second hollow space **37**. The coaxial cable **35** is consequently guided from the bearing **26** to the bracket **32** along the horizontal axis **23** and the longitudinal axis of the tube **36**.

[0043] A cam member **38** is mounted on each of the support shafts **28**. The cam member **38** is immobilized to the corresponding bearing **26**. The cam members **38** are designed to respectively define perpendicular surfaces **38***a*, **38***a* opposed to each other. The perpendicular surfaces **38***a* are defined along parallel reference planes perpendicular to the horizontal axis **23**, respectively. The perpendicular surfaces **38***a* define a groove **39** extending around the horizontal axis **23**. The groove **39** has a uniform width.

[0044] A recess **41** is formed on the individual perpendicular surface **38***a* at a predetermined angular position. The recesses **41**, **41** serve to define an enlarged section in the groove **39**. The angular position of the recesses **41** may depend on the position of the vertical axis **24** or sleeve **33** established when the receiver **13** is set upright from the transmitter **12**, as shown in **FIG. 2**.

[0045] A restriction cam **42** is formed on the outer periphery of the sleeve **33**. The restriction cam **42** is designed to